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EXAMINER

LY, ANH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2162

DATE MAILED: 02/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/552,131

Applicant(s)

MELKOTE ET AL.

Examiner

Anh Ly

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.
2. Claims 1-41 are pending in this Application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-3, 7, 9, 16, 7-18, 19-20, 21-23, 24, 36, 37-38 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,157,947 issued to Watanabe et al. (hereinafter Watanabe) in view of Pub. No.: US 2003/0046307 A1 of Rivette et al. (hereinafter Rivette).

With respect to claim 1, Watanabe teaches forming an invention disclosure online by entering a plurality of selected information portions into a web-based system (an intellectual property is form via Internet or web-based system in order to distribute to the users of the system: col. 15, lines 27-38 and lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-12 and col. 5, lines 20-54 and col. 6, lines 41-49); and allowing access to various users for reviewing the information (the result is displayed to the user: col. 15, lines 32-38 and lines 42-57; also see abstract, disclosure extents and piece of intellectual property and memory portion: col. 1, lines 8-14 and lines 38-67 and col. 2, lines 10-38; also see Internet or web-based system; col. 3, lines 20-54; figs. 15 and 16).

Watanabe teaches a distribution system including of a plurality of servers and connected by using the Internet and Intranet for retrieving or extracting information about the Intellectual Property (IP), which is an intellectual property database to be formed and distributed via Internet or web-based system (see fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 20-54) and displayed the result for the user via display screen (col. 6, lines 41-49, col. 15, lines 27-38, lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-11). The content of the IP is to be reused for designing and may be processed according to the services so that the users can use

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the IP. Also the display screen is used for retrieving, registering, updating and deleting IP and changing the disclosure extent of IP. Watanabe discloses the entered intellectual property is stored in the server for users to retrieve (see fig. 6, item S12 and fig. 19, item S65, col. 6, lines 46-55 and col. 17, lines 65-67). Watanabe does not explicitly indicate after each of the plurality of selected information portions are entered, storing each of the information portions in a central storage location.

However, Rivette teaches the retrieval of patents is performed by a web client interacting with the enterprise server via the web server (see fig. 166 and 167, data server or web server where the data or information or patent information to be stored for retrieving or updating: section 0486-0489).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe with the teachings of Rivette, wherein the data or IP is stored in the memory portion of the data server in the system provided therein (see fig 9), would incorporate the use of memory or storage of web or data server site over the network to store the information or data, in the same conventional manner as described by Rivette (sections 0486-0489). The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claims 2-3, Watanabe discloses step of forming includes providing identification information; whereby upon providing identification information to said web-based server; and retrieving user information from the directory system in response to the identification information (Internet, firewall: see figs 3 and 5, col. 20-54;

user ID and password: col. 18, lines 35-61); and step of prompting the user for classification information (category information interpreting as classification information: see table 8-10 and col. 13, lines 1-67 and col. 14, lines 1-65; also see Intellectual Property (IP) ID: col. 11, lines 20-67 and col. 12, lines 1-67).

With respect to claims 7 and 9, Watanabe discloses ranking the disclosure; and prompting a patentability review from the patent staff person (col. 11, lines 20-67 and col. 12, lines 1-67; and col. 2, lines 1-39).

With respect to claim 16, Watanabe teaches an invention disclosure system as discussed in claim 1.

Watanabe teaches a distribution system including of a plurality of servers and connected by using the Internet and Intranet for retrieving or extracting information about the Intellectual Property (IP), which is an intellectual property database to be formed and distributed via Internet or web-based system (see fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 20-54) and displayed the result for the user via display screen (col. 6, lines 41-49, col. 15, lines 27-38, lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-11). The content of the IP is to be reused for designing and may be processed according to the services so that the users can use the IP. Also the display screen is used for retrieving, registering, updating and deleting IP and changing the disclosure extent of IP. Watanabe discloses the entered intellectual property is stored in the server for users to retrieve (see fig. 6, item S12 and fig. 19, item S65, col. 6, lines 46-55 and col. 17, lines 65-67). Watanabe does not explicitly indicate scanning said paper submission into the database.

However, Rivette teaches paper patents with images on it or image papers, that are to be scanned and displayed to user, are preferably HTML data rendered by the browser (sections 0011, 0256 and 1246).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe with the teachings of Rivette, wherein the data or IP is stored in the memory portion of the data sever in the system provided therein (see fig 9), would incorporate the use of memory or storage of web or data server site over the network to stored the information or data, in the same conventional manner as described by Rivette (sections 0486-0489). The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

Claim 17 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 18 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method (user ID and password: col. 18, lines 35-61), and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 2 hereinabove.

With respect to claims 19-21, Watanabe teaches an invention disclosure system as discussed in claim 17.

Watanabe teaches a distribution system including of a plurality of servers and connected by using the Internet and Intranet for retrieving or extracting information about the Intellectual Property (IP), which is an intellectual property database to be

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formed and distributed via Internet or web-based system (see fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 20-54) and displayed the result for the user via display screen (col. 6, lines 41-49, col. 15, lines 27-38, lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-11). The content of the IP is to be reused for designing and may be processed according to the services so that the users can use the IP. Also the display screen is used for retrieving, registering, updating and deleting IP and changing the disclosure extent of IP. Watanabe discloses the entered intellectual property is stored in the server for users to retrieve (see fig. 6, item S12 and fig. 19, item S65, col. 6, lines 46-55 and col. 17, lines 65-67). Watanabe does not explicitly indicate after each of the plurality of selected information portions are entered, storing each of the information portions in a central storage location.

However, Rivette teaches web server and web browser (sections 0487-0489 and 0480-0490).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe with the teachings of Rivette, wherein the data or IP is stored in the memory portion of the data sever in the system provided therein (see fig 9), would incorporate the use of memory or storage of web or data server site over the network to stored the information or data, in the same conventional manner as described by Rivette (sections 0486-0489). The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claim 22, Watanabe discloses user computer comprises a CAD file viewer (col. 10, lines 10-40 and col.12, lines 30-60); and wherein said server comprises a web single login (col. 18, lines 35-61).

With respect to claim 23, Watanabe discloses forming an invention disclosure online by entering a plurality of selected information into a web-based system; after each of the plurality of selected information is entered, allowing access to various users to access the information; prompting the user for classification information (an intellectual property is form via Internet or web-based system in order to distribute to the users of the system: col. 15, lines 27-38 and lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-12 and col. 5, lines 20-54 and col. 6, lines 41-49; the result is displayed to the user: col. 15, lines 32-38 and lines 42-57; also see abstract, disclosure extents and piece of intellectual property and memory portion: col. 1, lines 8-14 and lines 38-67 and col. 2, lines 10-38; also see Internet or web-based system; col. 3, lines 20-54; figs. 15 and 16; abstract, disclosure extents and piece of intellectual property and memory portion: col. 1, lines 8-14 and lines 38-67 and col. 2, lines 10-38; also see Internet or web-based system; col. 3, lines 20-54; col. 15, lines 24-58 and figs. 15 and 16; category information interpreting as classification information: see table 8-10 and col. 13, lines 1-67 and col. 14, lines 1-65; also see Intellectual Property (IP) ID: col. 11, lines 20-67 and col. 12, lines 1-67).

Watanabe teaches a distribution system including of a plurality of servers and connected by using the Internet and Intranet for retrieving or extracting information about the Intellectual Property (IP), which is an intellectual property database to be formed and distributed via Internet or web-based system (see fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 20-

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54) and displayed the result for the user via display screen (col. 6, lines 41-49, col. 15, lines 27-38, lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-11). The content of the IP is to be reused for designing and may be processed according to the services so that the users can use the IP. Also the display screen is used for retrieving, registering, updating and deleting IP and changing the disclosure extent of IP. Watanabe discloses the entered intellectual property is stored in the server for users to retrieve (see fig. 6, item S12 and fig. 19, item S65, col. 6, lines 46-55 and col. 17, lines 65-67). Watanabe does not explicitly indicate after each of the plurality of selected information portions are entered, storing each of the information portions in a central storage location; notifying an evaluator and prompting an evaluation.

However, Rivette teaches the retrieval of patents is performed by a web client interacting with the enterprise server via the web server (see fig. 166 and 167, data server or web server where the data or information or patent information to be stored for retrieving or updating: section 0486-0489), functions for automatically analyzing the patent information, evaluating the value of patent and notifying to the operator as patent having error being detected (section 0261-0266 and 0821 and 0829).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe with the teachings of Rivette, wherein the data or IP is stored in the memory portion of the data server in the system provided therein (see fig 9), would incorporate the use of memory or storage of web or data server site over the network to stored the information or data, in the same conventional manner as described by Rivette (sections 0486-0489). The

motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claim 24, Watanabe discloses forming includes providing identification information; whereby upon providing identification information to said web-based server, retrieving user information from the directory system in response to the identification information (col. 18, lines 35-61; col. 11, lines 20-67 and col. 12, lines 1-67).

With respect to claim 36, Watanabe teaches an invention disclosure system as discussed in claim 23.

Watanabe teaches a distribution system including of a plurality of servers and connected by using the Internet and Intranet for retrieving or extracting information about the Intellectual Property (IP), which is an intellectual property database to be formed and distributed via Internet or web-based system (see fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 20-54) and displayed the result for the user via display screen (col. 6, lines 41-49, col. 15, lines 27-38, lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-11). The content of the IP is to be reused for designing and may be processed according to the services so that the users can use the IP. Also the display screen is used for retrieving, registering, updating and deleting IP and changing the disclosure extent of IP. Watanabe discloses the entered intellectual property is stored in the server for users to retrieve (see fig. 6, item S12 and fig. 19, item S65, col. 6, lines 46-55 and col. 17, lines 65-67). Watanabe does not explicitly indicate scanning said paper submission into the database.

However, Rivette teaches paper patents with images on it or image papers, that are to be scanned and displayed to user, are preferably HTML data rendered by the browser (sections 0011, 0256 and 1246).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe with the teachings of Rivette, wherein the data or IP is stored in the memory portion of the data sever in the system provided therein (see fig 9), would incorporate the use of memory or storage of web or data server site over the network to stored the information or data, in the same conventional manner as described by Rivette (sections 0486-0489). The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claim 37, Watanabe disclose entering identification information retrieving user information from a directory system in response to said identification information entering disclosure information to create an invention disclosure; coupling said user information with said disclosure (an intellectual property is form via Internet or web-based system in order to distribute to the users of the system: col. 15, lines 27-38 and lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-12 and col. 5, lines 20-54 and col. 6, lines 41-49; the result is displayed to the user: col. 15, lines 32-38 and lines 42-57see abstract, col. 1, lines 8-14 and lines 38-67, col. 2, lines 1-39; IP database: see fig. 10 item 22 and 32 the portion of IP information is stored in the IP database in order to transfer to the request server , col. 7, lines 38-56).

Watanabe teaches a distribution system including of a plurality of servers and connected by using the Internet and Intranet for retrieving or extracting information about the Intellectual Property (IP), which is an intellectual property database to be formed and distributed via Internet or web-based system (see fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 20-54) and displayed the result for the user via display screen (col. 6, lines 41-49, col. 15, lines 27-38, lines 50-67 and col. 16, lines 1-11). The content of the IP is to be reused for designing and may be processed according to the services so that the users can use the IP. Also the display screen is used for retrieving, registering, updating and deleting IP and changing the disclosure extent of IP. Watanabe discloses the entered intellectual property is stored in the server for users to retrieve (see fig. 6, item S12 and fig. 19, item S65, col. 6, lines 46-55 and col. 17, lines 65-67). Watanabe does not explicitly indicate storing the disclosure in a database.

However, Rivette teaches patent information is stored in a plurality of database (section 0227, 0312 and 0319-0322).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe with the teachings of Rivette, wherein the data or IP is stored in the memory portion of the data sever in the system provided therein (see fig 9), would incorporate the use of memory or storage of web or data server site over the network to stored the information or data, in the same conventional manner as described by Rivette (sections 0486-0489). The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claim 38 and 41, Watanabe discloses prompting the user for classification information; and prompting a patentability review from the patent staff person (col. 11, lines 20-67 and col. 12, lines 1-67; col. 12, lines 1-67; and col. 2, lines 1-39).

6. Claims 4-6, 8, 10-15, 25-35, and 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,157,947 issued to Watanabe et al. (hereinafter Watanabe) in view of Pub. No.: US 2003/0046307 A1 of Rivette et al. (hereinafter Rivette) and further in view of US Patent No. 5,987,464 issued to Schneider.

With respect to claims 4-6 and 8, Watanabe in view of Rivette discloses a method of forming an on-line invention disclosure as discussed in claim 1.

Watanabe and Rivette disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Watanabe and Rivette do not teach generating an E-mail; providing a hyperlink to the disclosure in the E-mail; notifying a patent staff person in response to the classification information; prompting an evaluation comprises scheduling an evaluation meeting.

However, Schneider discloses notifying to the user via e-mail, and hyperlink, and scheduler as claimed (col. 1, lines 15-26, col. 4, lines 62-67, col. 5, lines 1-9, col. 6, lines 8-25, col. 7, lines 26-45, col. 10, lines 12-49 and col. 12, lines 1-33; col. 18, lines 40-67 and col. 19, lines 1-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe in view of Rivette with the teachings of Schneider by incorporating the use of email, hyperlink and scheduling for meeting. The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claims 10-15, Watanabe in view of Rivette discloses a method of forming an on-line invention disclosure as discussed in claim 1. Also Watanabe discloses displaying and user ID and password as claimed (col. 2, lines 1-39 and col. 18, lines 35-61) database server (see fig. 4 and fig. 10).

Watanabe and Rivette disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Watanabe and Rivette do not teach notifying co-authors of a disclosure with their name associated therewith in the system; notifying comprises the step of generating an E-mail having a hyperlink therein; providing a status update via E-mail.

However, Schneider discloses notifying to the user via e-mail, and hyperlink, and scheduler as claimed (col. 1, lines 15-26, col. 4, lines 62-67, col. 5, lines 1-9, col. 6, lines 8-25, col. 7, lines 26-45, col. 10, lines 12-49 and col. 12, lines 1-33; col. 18, lines 40-67 and col. 19, lines 1-8 and see fig. 11, col. 3, lines 59-67, col. 4, lines 1-8, col. 10, lines 12-49, col. 15, lines 52-67, col. 16, lines 1-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe in view of Rivette with the teachings of Schneider by incorporating the use of email, hyperlink and

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scheduling for meeting. The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claims 25-29, Watanabe in view of Rivette discloses a system of invention discloses submission as discussed in claim 23. And Watanabe discloses ranking and displaying for review (col. 11, lines 20-67 and col. 12, lines 1-67; and col. 2, lines 1-39).

Watanabe and Rivette disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Watanabe and Rivette do not teach notifying comprises the step of generating an E-mail having a hyperlink therein; providing a status update via E-mail, scheduling an evaluation meeting, ranking the disclosure, and notifying a patent staff person.

However, Schneider discloses notifying to the user via e-mail, and hyperlink, and scheduler as claimed (col. 1, lines 15-26, col. 4, lines 62-67, col. 5, lines 1-9, col. 6, lines 8-25, col. 7, lines 26-45, col. 10, lines 12-49 and col. 12, lines 1-33; col. 18, lines 40-67 and col. 19, lines 1-8 and see fig. 11, col. 3, lines 59-67, col. 4, lines 1-8, col. 10, lines 12-49, col. 15, lines 52-67, col. 16, lines 1-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe in view of Rivette with the teachings of Schneider by incorporating the use of email, hyperlink and scheduling for meeting. The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claim 30-35, Watanabe in view of Rivette discloses a submission invention disclosure system as discussed in claim 23. Also Watanabe discloses

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displaying and user ID and password as claimed (col. 2, lines 1-39 and col. 18, lines 35-61).

Watanabe and Rivette disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Watanabe and Rivette do not teach identifying co-authors; notifying co-authors of a disclosure with their name associated therewith in the system; notifying comprises the step of generating an E-mail having a hyperlink therein; viewing the status of the invention disclosure on-line; providing a status update via E-mail.

However, Schneider discloses database connecting with web server, notifying to the user via e-mail, hyperlink as claimed (see fig. 11, col. 3, lines 59-67, col. 4, lines 1-8, col. 10, lines 12-49, col. 15, lines 52-67, col. 16, lines 1-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe in view of Rivette with the teachings of Schneider by incorporating the use of email, hyperlink and scheduling for meeting. The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.

With respect to claim 39-40, Watanabe in view of Rivette discloses a method of submitting documents as discussed in claim 37.

Watanabe and Rivette disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Watanabe and Rivette do not teach notifying an evaluator in response to the classification information; prompting an evaluation from the evaluator; and notifying a patent staff person in response to the classification information.

However, Schneider discloses notifying an evaluator and notifying to a patent staff as claimed (col. 1, lines 15-26, col. 4, lines 62-67, col. 5, lines 1-9, col. 6, lines 8-25, col. 7, lines 26-45, col. 10, lines 12-49 and col. 12, lines 1-33; col. 18, lines 40-67 and col. 19, lines 1-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Watanabe in view of Rivette with the teachings of Schneider by incorporating the use of email, hyperlink and scheduling for meeting. The motivation being to be easily and effectively to retrieve, update, display the information or data from the Internet network to the web client.


Contact Information


7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to (571) 273-4039. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: Central Fax Center (703) 872-9306

ANH LY 
FEB. 3rd, 2005


JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER